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(b) To appear in school, church, store, or place of amusement, or in any other place of public assemblage.

(c) To enter a public conveyance, except a vehicle designated by the health officer for the conveyance generally of persons suffering from minor contagious diseases, or a vehicle designated by the health officer for the conveyance of the particular case.

(d) To go or to be carried from place to place over the public streets without authority from the health officer, except that in case of an emergency, and prior to the reporting of a case, the patient may be moved, under direction of a registered physician, from the place where the case is found to some other place in the District of Columbia suitable for its reception, but in such instances the report cards shall indicate the place where the case occurred as well as the place to which the patient has been moved.

SEC. 5. No person shall knowingly expose himself or any other person, or if he has power and authority to prevent, permit any other person to be exposed, to infection by acute anterior poliomyelitis, unless such exposure is necessary for the proper care and treatment of the patient.

SEC. 6. No person who is nursing a patient suffering from acute anterior poliomyelitis shall mingle with other persons who are not so engaged and who are not suffering from the disease from which the patient is suffering, until after said person has removed such outer garments as have been worn in the sick room and has properly disinfected the hands and face and the hair if the hair has not been covered while in the sick room.

SEC. 7. No person residing in any dwelling house or in any family when there is in said dwelling house or family a patient suffering from acute anterior poliomyelitis shall while so residing and prior to the expiration of two weeks after the temperature of the patient has returned to normal, attend public or private school or Sunday school.

SEC. 8. The health officer shall make such investigations into the nature and origin of cases of acute anterior poliomyelitis occurring in the District of Columbia as in his judgment may be necessary to prevent the spread of said disease and shall cooperate with persons having charge of patients suffering from such disease as he deems needful for the prevention of the spread thereof. And in the discharge of each and every of the duties herein imposed the health officer may act not only in person but also through employees in the service of the health department duly designated by him for that purpose.

SEC. 9. No person shall interfere with the health officer or with any officer, employee, or agent of the health department in the enforcement of these regulations.

SEC. 10. Any person who is suffering from symptoms that so resemble those of acute anterior poliomyelitis that they can not be distinguished therefrom with reasonable certainty shall be regarded for the purposes of these regulations as suffering from said disease.

SEC. 11. Any person who violates any of the provisions of these regulations shall be punished upon conviction thereof by a fine not exceeding \$50 for the first offense and for each subsequent offense by a fine not exceeding \$100.

The above regulations to be effective on and after June 12, 1911. [Regulation of the Commissioners of the District of Columbia, promulgated May 3, 1911.]

PASSAIC, N. J.

MILK—CARE AND SALE OF.

Resolved, That on and after this date no loose milk shall be sold from cans, except from proper booths built from plans and specifications adopted by this board, and that licenses shall be granted to retailers not selling from such booths only on condition that milk be sold from bottles and that all licenses from said date be granted subject to the above conditions. [Resolution, board of health, adopted Jan. 25, 1911.]

Plans and specifications for the milk booth can be had by applying at the office of the board of health.

SEATTLE, WASH.

PROTECTION OF FOODSTUFFS.

SECTION 1. It shall be unlawful to keep, offer for sale, or expose for sale any meat, game, fish, fowl, vegetables, fruit, or prepared food products in open receptacles or broken packages less than two (2) feet above the floor of any building, storeroom, or place in which the same may be sold or offered for sale. It shall also be unlawful to keep smoked fish, cheese, cooked meats, figs, dates, dried fruits, olives, sauerkraut, mince meat, lard, butter, butterine, candy, crackers, cakes, bread, or any prepared food for sale or exposed for sale, unless the same is protected in such manner as to exclude, so far as possible, dust, flies, or other insects from coming in contact therewith.

Apples, oranges, lemons, and fruits which are generally or frequently eaten in the raw condition, when offered for sale in broken packages, shall at all times be so protected by screens or netting as to exclude flies or other insects. All fruits, vegetables, meats, and other foods kept, sold, or offered for sale, shall be kept in receptacles free from decayed matter of every kind.

SEC. 2. All meats, bread, or other food products in transportation from places where such animals are slaughtered, or such food products prepared, shall be protected in such manner while in transit as to exclude dust, flies, or other insects.

SEC. 3. It shall be unlawful to prepare, keep for sale, or sell any kind of meat, fish, fowl, game, vegetables, fruits, or other foods in any room in which a toilet is located or in any room opening directly into a toilet unless there is outside ventilation in such toilet room.

SEC. 4. Any building, place, or vehicle to be occupied or used by any street vendor of tamales, candy, or other human food shall be inspected and approved by the department of health and sanitation before license shall issue to such vendor to conduct such business.

SEC. 5. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to keep live chickens, ducks, turkeys, or other fowls in any cellar or basement underneath any grocery store, market, or other place where food or food products are kept for sale.

SEC. 6. Any person found guilty of a violation of any of the provisions of this ordinance shall be fined in any sum not exceeding \$100 or imprisoned in the city jail for a term not exceeding thirty (30) days, or may be both fined and imprisoned. [Ordinance No. 24027, approved May 9, 1910.]

STABLES—CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE.

SEC. 148. *Concrete floors.*—All stable floors shall be constructed of concrete at least 4 inches thick, with a smoothly troweled wearing surface at least three-fourths inch thick composed of Portland cement and an equal quantity of sand: *Provided*, That in lieu of a cement wearing surface vitrified paving brick with grouted joints may be substituted. No concrete or brick stable floor shall be supported by wood joists or be laid on plank.

Wood floors.—*Provided, however*, That in case no part of said stable floors is less than 18 inches above the ground thereunder or adjacent thereto they may be constructed of wood not less than 3½ inches thick, composed of two thicknesses of tongued and grooved or splined plank driven tight, with white-lead paste in all joints, or of one thickness, with all joints calked with oakum and pitch. All wood floors in stables must be built and maintained so as to be water tight, must have adequate provision for expansion if within masonry walls, and must have thorough cross ventilation beneath same.

Drainage.—All stall floors shall drain into gutters; the said gutters and all sumps for washing vehicles shall be connected to a drainage system of cast-iron pipe leading to a trapped catch basin, and from such catch basin proper connection shall be made to a public sewer or cesspool. Openings from gutters and sumps to drains shall be protected by iron strainers set in iron frames so as to be removable. Drainage pipe shall not be less than 4 inches in diameter, except that laterals draining but one stall may be of 3-inch pipe. Catch basins must be constructed of masonry or iron and be at least 2 feet in any internal dimension and be provided with vent pipe not more than 8 inches from seal.

Flushing.—A ¾-inch hose bib, equipped with hose, shall be so placed that the drainage system may readily be flushed, and it shall be required that all stable floors be thoroughly cleansed and flushed at least twice each week.

Fire hose.—Stables capable of accommodating 10 or more animals shall be provided with fully equipped fire-hose reels or racks connected to an adequate source of water supply through not less than 1½-inch pipe; said reels or racks shall be of such number and so placed that with 50 feet of hose and ¾-inch nozzle with a water pressure of 20 pounds per square inch all parts of the building may be reached.

Manure.—All stables must be provided with water-tight and tightly closed receptacles for manure of such dimensions as to contain all accumulations of manure, and no manure shall be allowed to accumulate on the floors or on adjacent grounds: *Provided, however*, That on premises in the third building district of 1 acre or more in extent manure may be stacked with the approval of the commissioner of health. Receptacles for manure located within any building shall be vented through an air-tight shaft of at least 48 inches sectional area leading to and above the level of the roof and to a point more than 20 feet from any adjacent property.

Exits.—All stables capable of accommodating 10 animals shall have at least two exits 5 feet or more in width at least 30 feet apart and at opposite ends of the building